



Aurel Jiquidi (1890-1963) is one of the most complete drawers of this country. He mastered all of the features concerning on this occupation the status of genuine art. His penetrating and accurate sense of observation, the promptness and instinctive steadiness of his hand, a reliable visual memory and above all his extraordinary imagination made up the "secret" of his art's perfection.

His endeavor to depict live physiognomies deprived of any conventional element was the salient feature of the artist's drawings. Following the path opened by Dantre, Jiquidi created a remarkable gallery of characters whose vivaciousness is, paradoxically, the consequence of the fact that the artist did not have a direct contact as a model for his works. He produced from his great reserve of memorized images the details he needed, creating from them a fully ordered and admirably organized product of his imagination. "In ordering the characteristic details of so many faces he was more inventive than nature", critic G. Oprea noted with remarkable insight.

Aurel Jiquidi belongs to the family of truly renewing painters, with whom the expression was the fruit of the awareness of certain art forms where man's humeral instincts, his soul's need to reach the essence are realized.

CORNELIU BARAN ■



Works by Aurel Jiquidi on this page: "Archer", "Life" and "Woman" (left); "Peasant from the south" (middle right); "Time" (bottom).

ROMANIAN NEWS
INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY

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NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU AND ANITA CEAUȘESCU VISIT TIMIȘ COUNTY

OPENING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR



The General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Republic, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and Elena Ceaușescu paid a working visit to Timiș county, in the west of Romania, over September 14-15.

On Wednesday, they visited the Timișoara Mechanical Enterprise, the Industria Liniilor, the Enterprise for Measuring Instruments, the Timișoara Car Factory, the Hodoni farming complex, the Lovrin farm research station, the Gollub producer cooperative farm, as well as an exhibition arranged at the Agronomic Institute showing the achievements of the state-owned and cooperative units in that region of the country.

In the evening, Nicolae Ceaușescu and Elena Ceaușescu met with the members of the Bureau of the Timiș County RCP Committee and the executives of some economic units. On that occasion Nicolae Ceaușescu affirmed that the results scored, although they were good on the whole, were still short of the existing possibilities and the strong technical and human potential of Timiș county, a county holding a significant share of the economic, scientific and cultural life of Romania. The Party General Secretary asked that firm measures be taken to eradicate the negative states of affairs and radically improve the situation.

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SCHOOL BEGINS

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THE 365 DAYS OF THE STUDENT PARK (PAGE 6)

ROMANIAN-EGYPTIAN SUMMIT



(SEE PAGE 2)

ROMANIAN-EGYPTIAN SUMMIT

On Friday, September 9, on their way home, after their visit to Kenya and Tanzania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceaușescu had a friendly meeting in Cairo with President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak and Suzanne Mubarak.

During the talks, which highlighted the joint wish to expand the collaboration between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, the two presidents informed each other of their peoples' current concerns and surveyed the state of the Roman-ian-Egyptian links on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes, and the way in which the decisions reached during the previous summits had been translated into fact. The Romanian-Egyptian cooperation was shown to have followed a steadily ascending course over the past two years, as significant actions and measures were finalized, leading to the expansion and diversification of economic, technical and scientific exchanges, of cooperation in production.

The two presidents highlighted the need for further action to achieve a steadily advantageous, mutually beneficial collaboration, in the spirit of the understandings reached and on the basis of the results accorded that far, of the friendly relations between Romania and Egypt's development, of the growing possibilities offered by the two countries' potential.

Exchanging opinions on the international political and economic life, President Nicolae Ceaușescu and President Hosni

Mubarak underscored, on that occasion, too, the identical or very close stances of Romania and Egypt on the serious issues facing mankind.

The two countries' leaders showed that notwithstanding the steps taken on the road of disarmament and the extinction of a number of armed conflicts, the world situation continued to be characterized by the high importance of the highly important role Europe must play in the fight for disarmament, for the prevention of a nuclear disaster, the Romanian and Egyptian heads of state expressed their hope that the Vienna meeting on security and cooperation would make real progress in working out a comprehensive and balanced document to contribute to the development of economic, technical, scientific and other collaboration, to confidence building, to the strengthening of understanding and peace in the continent and throughout the world.

During the talks the importance was underscored of the transformation of the present into a zone of peace, collaboration and good neighborliness. The two heads of state declared for the creation of such zones in Central and Northern Europe, in the Mediterranean, as well as in other parts of the world.

Emphasis was placed on the need to settle all conflicts in various parts of the globe by political means, through negotiations, the only way to provide a viable solution to the issues of the contemporary world. In that framework, special attention was paid to the examination and settlement of the situation in the Middle East. The two presidents showed that in the newly-oriented conditions and international conferences should be called as soon as possible, under UN aegis, to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Israel and the Security Council permanent members.

It was stressed that everything possible should be done for this conference to lead to the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Middle East issues, to the establishment of a global, just and durable peace relying on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, of the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state included.

The presidents of Romania and Egypt reiterated their countries' resolve to collaborate closely together with other states, for the undelayed fulfillment of these targets, which would contribute to the strengthening of understanding, security and peace in the region and the world over.

The presidents of Romania and Egypt stressed that in order to solve all these issues, no matter their political or social system, should take an active part, the role of the UN and of other international bodies ought to grow in the democratization of international links.

It was stressed that an important role in the settlement of the complex and grave issues confronting mankind goes to the small and medium countries, the developing and non-aligned countries.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu and President Hosni Mubarak expressed their peoples' determination to step up their international collaboration, at the UN and at other bodies, to make a growing contribution to the creation of a world of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

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International economic order. To this end, a UN-sponsored International Conference should be called, with the equal participation of developing and developed countries, so as to find mutually acceptable solutions to the grave economic issues of the contemporary world.

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NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU'S SPEECH AT THE BIG CIVIC RALLY IN TIMIȘOARA

While in Timișoara on a working visit and for the opening of the new academic year 1988/89, the RCP General Secretary, Nicolae Ceaușescu, made a speech at a civic rally in the city of Timișoara.

In general, we have good impressions of the activity and results scored by the collectivities of working people in the enterprises visited, the speaker said, showing that, in point of industrial output, Timiș ranks high among the country's counties. He stressed that, had work been better done, the county could have ranked better considering the existing fixed assets, the working people's capability, the existence of a powerful higher learning and research centre.

Throughout the country, working people in industry and the other branches also scored important achievements in the eight months of this year, the speaker said, further referring to the measures which should be taken for the best fulfillment of the plan.

Mentioning the current tasks in the Romanian economy, President Nicolae Ceaușescu underscored the need that work should concentrate on the implementation of the program measures for the organization and modernization of economic activities and for the application of the new economic and social mechanisms, for their founding in the self-financing and self-management principles, and for a growing efficiency of economic activities. Special attention should be paid to steadily raising the quality and technologic-

must permanently take into account the fact that the Romanian economy cannot develop and our programmes cannot be carried through without broad economic, technical and scientific collaboration worldwide by increasing economic exchanges, through cooperation in production, hence through an active participation of such enterprises and central departments in international exchanges, in the appropriate achievement of production, an export, in obtaining the highest quality, ensuring the best use of both raw materials and of the work of our people.

Accordingly, he added, greater attention should be paid to questions related to productivity, the reduction of material expenditure and consumption, and the fulfillment of the other indicators that are a unitary whole and provide for the harmonious development of the national economy.

Next, President Nicolae Ceaușescu referred to the results scored in agriculture by Timiș county this year, noting that, though yields were higher than in the previous years, they did not meet the demands of the new agrarian revolution.

In connection with the new 1988-1989 school year that opened all over the country on September 1st, President Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed that Romanian education developed vigorously in the years of socialist construction. Nearly 25 per cent of Romania's population is learning. Ten-year education was generalized and about 80 per cent of young people are

Ceaușescu spoke about the Romanian party and state's policy of ensuring full equality of rights to all citizens, without discrimination as to nationality or other criteria, saying that for all children and youth 10-year education is compulsory and that 12-year education will be so too starting in 1990. The speaker also said that young people of a different national descent can learn also in the language of their nationality. But it goes without saying, he showed, that all should learn the Romanian language which gives them the possibility to work in every area, to use to advantage their creativity, to make their contribution to every field - science, culture, practical activities - in general development.

At the same time, in consideration of the ever closer international relationship between international activities and the demand for an active participation in

on and added: There are great powers in the world that have considerable military strength, but the greatest strength of all is science, culture, education, a people with a high level of culture, armed with the power of every science will be a great power on earth. In the field of science, education, culture Romania, our people must be strong, with a strong science and culture.

In his speech Romanian President stressed that retrograde manifestations, mysticism, obscurantism, chauvinism and nationalism, everything that degrades man should be firmly fought against as they run counter to science, to culture, to the very notion of human being, of humanism. We must educate our youth, our entire people in the spirit of the ideas of justice, equality, of friendship and solidarity with the youth and peoples everywhere, in the spirit of the joint

without any distinction as to their social system, we resolutely work for the principles of full equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, of each people's right to develop, to organize society as it wishes, as it thinks it best meets its needs to powerfully assert them selves in international relations. Our country actively participates in the international fight for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons on the planet. We firmly declare for a passage to the reduction of conventional weapons, the limitation of the reduction of military spending. We consider that everything possible should be done for the settlement of interstate conflicts and disputed issues only by negotiations. This is in the



(cont. from p. 1)

proves the situation, and that the utmost attention be paid to the rhythmic achievement of the planned production of the exportable one in particular. Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed that the continual rise of the technical and qualitative standard of products, of their competitiveness, should also lie at the centre of one's concerns.

Nicolae Ceaușescu emphasized the need for action to be taken to carry out the programmes of organizing and modernizing production processes, observing the approved consumption norms, reducing material and general expenses, using production capacities and the labour force with maximum efficiency, increasing productivity and economic efficiency.

The Party General Secretary also referred to certain aspects of work in agriculture, to the outputs registered which, although larger than in previous years, do not fully reflect the county's great possibilities. He asked that land stock, the strong existing technical and material base be turned to better advantage, for increasing plant and animal productions.

On Thursday morning Nicolae Ceaușescu and Elena Ceaușescu visited the industrial high school of Timișoara. The high school has technical laboratories of chemistry, physics and biology, pilot station furnished with equipment used also in large-scale industrial production. An exhibition organized there displayed significant data on the development of education in the county, the quality of the educational process, as well as a series of achievements of pupils of Timiș county, many of them being winning prizes as part of school sessions of scientific papers or of job contests.

Later on, President Nicolae Ceaușescu and Elena Ceaușescu visited the Traian Vuia Polytechnic Institute. An ample exhibition staged at the facilities of electrotechnics and mechanics suggested the dynamic image of the Romanian education, the intensity of the modernization drive. On the occasion of the working visit to Timiș county and of the inauguration of a new academic year a great civic rally was held in Timișoara on Thursday, September 16, during which President Nicolae Ceaușescu took the floor.

At standard of production as one of the basic conditions to accomplish the revolution in science and technology, to ensure the higher competitiveness of the Romanian products, he said they may be on a par with what is made in the world. We must strive for some of them to hold a more important place in the world market. Thus, he said, the Romanian industry can play a major role in the country's development and in the growth of international cooperation and the international division of labour, the speaker pointed out.

Highlighting that all enterprises, the industrial central de-velopment, all fields of activity should strive for the achievement of production and export targets, President Nicolae Ceaușescu said: We enrolled in senior high schools in 1989, 12-year schooling is to be generalized. Romanian higher educational establishments must train a new generation. Besides the great achievements in general economic and social growth, in socialist construction, the strong development of education is a major accomplishment. Fulfilling which we could not have powerfully developed economically and socially. President Nicolae Ceaușescu went on: All education in Romania is free, with state expenditure on it exceeding 18 billion lei, or more than 15 times as much as in 1960. I say it since in many countries, even developed ones, spending on education is decreasing. Education has priority in our country, he said.

RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PREMIER OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

On September 10, President Nicolae Ceaușescu of Romania received Peter Dowding, Premier of Western Australia, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the fine relations between Romania and Australia, which have been developing steadily, on the basis of full equality of rights and mutual advantage.

Recalling the official visit President Nicolae Ceaușescu and Elena Ceaușescu paid to Western Australia this year the guest considered it to have gone down as a significant moment in the strengthening of

Romanian-Australian cooperation. The Romanian head of state showed the fine links between Romanian enterprises and Australian companies to be a conclusive example of the special role of economic cooperation in better knowledge and rapprochement between peoples, in the promotion of international understanding and collaboration.

The wish was expressed to further work for the expansion and diversification of relations between Romania and Western Australia, for the implementation of the understandings reached.

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EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES

In Pyongyang, Romania's Prime Minister, Constantin Dăscălescu, conveyed, on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceaușescu and of Elena Ceaușescu, to President Kim Il Sung, greetings, wishes of new and important achievements in the socio-economic development of the D.P.R. of Korea, in the struggle for carrying out the legitimate aspiration of the Korean nation - the homeland's reunification.

Thanking for the message addressed, President Kim Il Sung conveyed President Nicolae Ceaușescu and Elena Ceaușescu the best wishes and to the Romanian people wishes of new, great successes in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

During the meeting, special attention was paid to the continuous development of collaboration and solidarity relations between Romania and the D.P.R. of Korea. The conviction was also expressed that measures will be taken for the quick solution of collaboration and cooperation objectives agreed upon.

Prime Minister Constantin Dăscălescu, who at the head of a party and state delegation participated in the events occasioned by the celebration of 40 years since the creation

of the D.P.R. of Korea, had official talks with the Premier of the Administration Council of the host country, Li Jin No. On that occasion, a mutual greeting message was exchanged, in which the two countries and the stage was analysed of fulfilling the decisions adopted on the occasion of summit Roman-ian-Korean meetings. Special attention was granted to questions of the continuous development of economic collaboration, economic measures concerning the development and deepening of cooperation in production, the amplification of the volume of commercial exchanges.

Romania's party and state delegation participated in the Romanian-Korean friendship meeting held in the town of Nampho.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Meeting on September 13 under the chairmanship of the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceaușescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined an account read by Prime Minister Constantin Dăscălescu on the way in which the plan provisions for the first decade of September were implemented in industry and agriculture, on the measures to be taken for the first four months of the whole year to be fulfilled in the best conditions.

In its meeting the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the report regarding the participation of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the 43rd United Nations General Assembly Session.

It was established on the basis of the mandate entrusted to them, the Romanian delegation should promote Romania's considerations and proposals, the outlook and position of Nicolae Ceaușescu, Party General Secretary, President of Romania, on disarmament, on the arms race and on passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to an end to nuclear tests, round- table talks on strategic militarization, the banning and liquidation of chemical weapons, a substantial reduction of conventional arms and military spending.

The Executive Political Committee underscored that, through their results, these visits marked highly significant moments in the strengthening of Romania's friendship and collaboration with those countries, for the benefit of their own peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The Executive Political Committee underscored in this framework the importance of the exchange of messages between the Romanian delegation and the heads of state with the common wish was reiterated to impact on the international scene the Romanian position on the cooperation between the two countries to intensify economic, technical and scientific cooperation, to increase and diversify trade on balanced, mutually advantageous bases.

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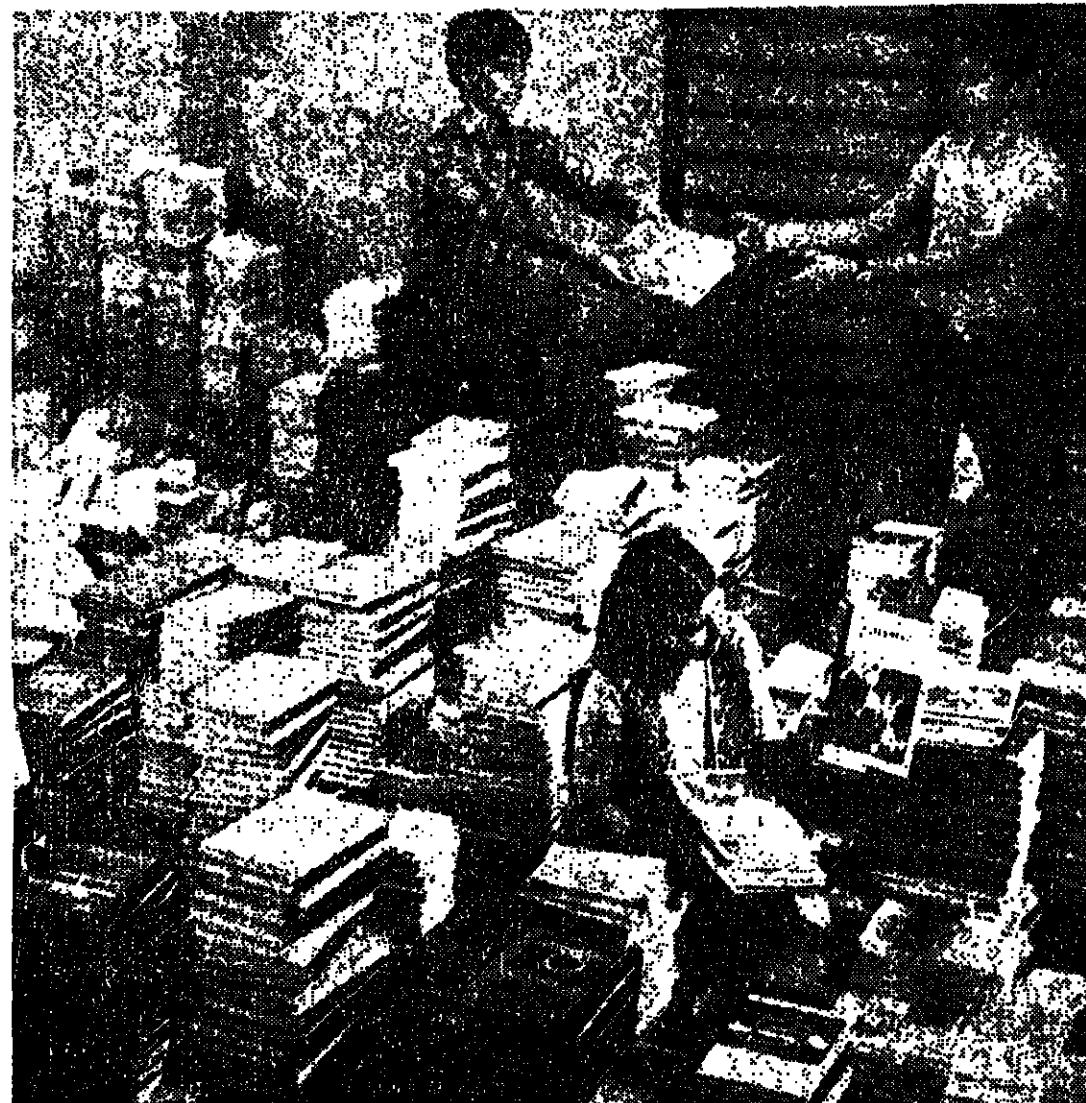
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SCHOOL BEGINS

A new school year begins... After several weeks of vacation, hundreds of thousands of children and youths meet again school's familiar atmosphere without the feeling that they return from another continent. Contemporary pedagogy condemned the grandparents' holidays, the total alienation from school, because it condemned without right of appeal, the education system they were submitted to. School is no longer a constraint and taming, educational barracks or grinding. It is close to the child entering life, as a natural part of a shaping process that starts long before it, with the first games. School wants to be a "game" teaching, like any game, creating skills and automatisms at the level of each age's understanding and manifestation levels. School discovers and cultivates inclinations and tendencies, talents and passions.

The reversal of this way of understanding things is vacation which does not interrupt the formative process, the vacation in which the child's inclina-

tions find a broader manifestation field, in a natural continuation of the process sponsored by school. The children's "teacher-pupil" games and their fanciful dreams about the future are continued in a different, more attractive atmosphere. The holiday of our children is an active holiday called, half seriously half jokingly the fourth term.

In Romania, where education is seen as a fundamental component of the development strategy, the fourth term enjoys full attention. Further down we shall present aspects related to the way in which school keeps in touch with the student's throughout the holiday, to the constant preoccupation with offering the best conditions of development to the young generation. Naturally, holiday will be holiday. Especially because it represents the widest horizon opened to passion and talent, to the most positive impulses and inclinations of childhood and youth, of the human age carrying the largest creative potential.

THE FOURTH TERM

Every year, the Romanian pupils benefit by numerous rest camps in the mountains and at the seaside. Holiday clubs set up in all localities have a permanent activity.

Yet, besides these camps, which we could term "conventional", specialized camps have been organized for several years now. They are meant for pupils-researchers, pupils-creators. Thus in the recently concluded summer, seven camps of this kind were opened: the Informatics and computer camp, in two 10-day series, from August 10 to September 5, at Tirgu Mures; the electronics camp, August 10-20, at Timisoara; the ecology camp, August 21-31, at Caransebes; the agriculture camp, August 4-14, at Fundulea; the history and archaeology camp, August 4-15, at Iasi; the ethnography and folklore camp, August 8-18, at Belas; the artistic creation camp, August 28-September 4, at Radauti.

Each of these camps was attended by 100 pupils, except those of Informatics and literary creation, where the participants' number topped 200.

Who are these pupils? First, we must say that in order to be able to go on a camp of a cer-

tain specialty, the pupils are subject to a strict selection. They must be members of the relevant circles working in schools, and the names of students and teachers for youth in the localities whence they come, must have performed well in the national and international school contests, must have been awarded prizes at the national students' scientific session. In other words, these camps are for the best. And in order for them to develop, they must be carefully cultivated.

These were a few general data. In order to make you understand better the organization of a specialized camp, here is the organizational structure of the Informatics and computer camp of Tirgu Mures.

The camp was attended by the prize winners of the recent edition of the national Informatics school contest, from the sections of both Informatics specialists (pupils of Informatics high schools) and users (pupils of other types of high schools). The camp also gathered the winners of the high schoolers' national scientific session.

According to the categories of participants, in their knowledge and experience, they were divided into four working groups:

1. Operation systems and numerical methods; 2. Assembly; 3. Applications in the Pascal language and computer-aided instruction; 4. Computer-aided problems.

Together, the pupils listened to a series of lectures and then worked by groups on the computer (five hours daily). As part of the programme, they also attended colloquia with various guests of the camp — experts from production, research and design, and paid visits to the territorial electronic computer centre, to the Electronics enterprise, to the Electronics enterprise. The colloquia and the visits afforded them the opportunity to become more familiar with the control of production processes, with the applications of Informatics in medicine, with artificial intelligence elements.

The success of the camp was first of all due to the vivid in-

terest taken by the participants in their activities. The camp of Tirgu Mures for its third year running, especially those from the Fălticeni high school where the camp was based, were irreproachable guests, rounding off the holiday proper with a varied and interesting recreational programme. The aims of the camp were also attained thanks to several close collaborators of the camp: the electronic computer enterprise of Bucharest, the peripheral element enterprise, the territorial electronic computer centre in Tirgu Mures.

The future Informatics specialists together with those who will use Informatics in other fields did not, in their way, as that they may acquire more prizes and awards, but also necessary skills for their everyday life.



THE YOUNGEST RESEARCHERS

This year's edition, the 17th, of the students' national scientific session was held at Cluj-Moldovenes, Suceava county, in a picturesque mountain landscape, over July 24-30. Certainly, it was not a scientific congress. Why? First, high school pupils aged between 15 and 18, therefore with minimum research experience participated. This disadvantage often turned into an advantage, through the daringness of the ideas advanced.

Secondly, unlike the very restricted field of a congress, the pupils' scientific session tackled a wide range of areas. Its 13 sections (mathematics-informatics; physics; chemistry; biology-medicine; philosophy; history; philosophy-pedagogy; economic sciences; mechanics and new sources of energy; electrical engineering-electronics; construction; mining, oil, geology, metallurgy, light industry; agronomy; geography-ecology) approached questions related to nearly all types of high schools in the Romanian educational system. All in all, the recent session brought together nearly 600 papers authored by pupils from high schools in major towns — university centres but also in smaller towns and even villages.

Paradoxically, despite this large number of papers, the participants had to cover a rather difficult road to get there. Sometimes, the hurdles on their path dissuaded the less passion-

ate. The elements taken into consideration were the scientific documentation and originality, the prospects of research and application of the respective theme.

Finally, unlike a usual scientific congress, the students' session established a hierarchy in all its stages, the national one included, awarding prizes for the best papers. The jury was assumed such a risky obligation included outstanding personalities: university professor Adrian Petrescu (the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute), university prof. Dan L. Puric (the University of Timisoara) for the mathematics-informatics section, as well as assistant prof. Ioan Nicolae (University of Iasi), scientific researcher Daniel Căia (the National Physics Centre of Bucharest) for the physics section, professor Alexandru Savu (the University of Cluj-Napoca) for the geography-ecology section.

Even in these conditions, many papers were highly appreciated considering their broad prospects of application. Here are, for instance, a few works which won the first prize: "On Prime Numbers" by Ovidiu Călin, the Gheorghe Lazăr high school of Bucharest (coordinating professor: Gheorghe Iancu); "The Representation of Algebraic Numbers by Decomposable Forms. A Generalization of Thue's Theorem" by Radu Popescu, the Nicolae Bălcescu high school of Craiova (coordi-



Photos on this page are a kaleidoscope of the students' vacation that ended on September 15, when the new academic year started. As you can see, a vacation rich in trips, sports activities, national camps organized with various scientific, cultural and artistic specialties including a large number of youths from schools and higher education institutions throughout the country.

THE PUPILS' OLYMPIADS

Modern sports Olympiads, initiated nearly one hundred years ago by Pierre de Coubertin, are held once every four years while the students' International Olympiads — competition of pupils and intelligent youth, which started later — take place every year. As a rule, Olympiads in fundamental subjects (mathematics, physics and chemistry) are organized in July, at the end of every academic year.

This year the mathematics competition has reached its 24th edition (the oldest), the chemistry one its 20th edition, while the physics one the 19th display. Romania is among the few countries in the world which sent representatives to all these editions and at all every discipline.

Over the last 3-4 years the Romanian representatives have regularly won the first places. Let us recall them. All the six Romanian participants in the Helsinki Olympiad of Mathematics (1983) won the first place, with Romania finishing first in the unofficial standings including another 30 countries. The performances were repeated by the mathematicians in Sofia and Athens (at the Balkan Contest), Warsaw and Havana (International Olympiad). Physicists and chemists also registered very good results.

This year the Romanian students reconfirmed their previous successes, despite the higher exigency of the juries in Australia (mathematics), Finland (chemistry) and Austria (physics). As a matter of fact, professor Dan Iordache, from the Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest, head of the Romanian

delegation at the latest edition of the Physics Olympiad, noticed a suggestive detail brought up during organizational discussions: considering the attention registered at the previous edition when Cătălin Măteiu notched up an impressive score, leaving behind the other prize winners, it was proposed that prizes should be awarded starting with the average scores of the top three players — performers, a kind of prize procession.

This decision could hardly prevent Costin-Radu Popescu (from the Nicolae Bălcescu mathematics-physics high school in Bucharest) from winning the first prize and Cristian Gavrilă (the mathematics-physics high school no 1 in Braşov), Dănuş Diaconescu (the Stefan cel Mare mathematics-physics high school in Suceava), Stefan Shulon (the Ion Luca Caragiale mathematics-physics high school in Ploieşti) and Lucian Clabed (the Ilie Murgulescu industrial high school of Radauti) from taking the second prize.

The jury of the International Olympiad of Chemistry awarded the Romanian students the first prize (Sabina Andra Zura, the Mircea cel Bătrân mathematics-physics high school of Constanta), a second prize (Emil Trips, the industrial high school no 12 of Arad) and a third prize (Costică Aloman, the Nicolae Bălcescu mathematics-physics high school of Drobeta).

The balance sheet of the mathematics contest was also remarkable: two first prizes (Adrian Vasile, the mathematics-physics high school no 2 of Cluj-Napoca and Daniel Nicușor Dan, the Radu Negru industrial high school of Făgăraş, Braşov county), four second prizes (Andrei Nicolae, the mathematics-physics high school no 1 in Bucharest, Andrei Bunu Rădulescu, the Mihai Viteazul mathematics-physics high school in Bucharest, and Octavian Firsirotu, the Nicolae Bălcescu mathematics-physics high school in Craiova).

A simple reading of the list reveals that all of them come from different localities — from great university centres such as Bucharest and Cluj-Napoca, but also from small towns like Făgăraş and Radauti. At the same time the fact that a student belongs to a mathematics-physics high school does not mean that he is best trained for both disciplines. Hence the opposite: there are students well "trained" in "formal" subjects who come from industrial high schools, and they have proved it at International Olympiads.

What is the explanation? First of all the Romanian educational system is solid at all levels. Naturally, it descends from a long-standing tradition which nevertheless has never acquired modernity.

Also interesting is that Olympiads' school contests have been improved and expanded for instance, this year the national phase of school Olympiads was entered by 5,877 students for 14 school subjects.

CONSTANTIN LURU

THE CITY AND ITS ARCHITECT REALITIES AND PROSPECTS AT SATU MARE

The name of architect Nicolae Porumbescu has lately been brought up into many discussions. Many classes of students hail him as a matchless master, his brother architects admire him (an admiration which nevertheless does not exclude, now and then, controversy), while people outside his craft consider him a kind of magician in the art of architecture.

Nicolae Porumbescu is rightly considered an original man: endowed with a vast culture (both humanist and scientific), his personality is doubled by an uncommon talent expressed in true works of urban architecture carrying his indelible mark everywhere in this country.

One of his public functions is that of Vice-Chairman of the Romanian Architects' Union.

Any conversation with professor architect Nicolae Porumbescu can be fertile as much as risky; his part of dialogue covers apparently misleading digressions. That is why I approached him rather evasively during our recent meeting:

"If you agree, I should like us to talk about, you know, general things, world, life..."

"In other words you want us to talk through our hats. Your proposal sounds very attractive, provided we talk something coherent. World? Life? These are fundamental questions on which scholars and philosophers have been meditating for thousands of years. Every great man asserted or denied something or did both. Quite interesting to me seems the conclusion reached by the school of Ilya Prigogine with notions specific to his universe: 'dissipative systems', 'order by fluctuation', 'irreversibility', 'complexity', 'self-organization'. Through his book entitled The New Alliance, the brilliant Nobel Prize winner (1977) guides us from the image of man cast outside the universe to his harmonious reintegration with nature. Thanks to the uninterrupted flow of energy between man and environment, life comes into its legitimate rights as an 'organized structure'."

"Your keen interest in mathematics, physics and philosophy has become a notoriety. You even spend much time studying them. What does an architect need these sciences for?"

"There is no need for us to turn rhetorical... However, here is an explicit answer: it is from the sciences you have just mentioned that an architect starts to conceive things, either out of vocation or out of simple duty. An architect is bound to know and understand the world, in order to know what it needs, in order to build its framework of existence, quite apart from that of other social beings, such as bees and ants. The latter

"Therefore you have in mind also what is currently called functional."

"It is a worn-out term I'd rather replace it with 'useful'. Not in the strict sense of utility, but in the acception of meeting the human needs, harmonizing creation with the expression of the human conduct. It would take us quite a while to define these functions. However they exist and they do have a definition of their own. Le Corbu-

ster referred to some of the most fundamental ones: air, sun, verdure..."

"Are you a follower of the conception of your reputed brother architect?"

"If you are curious enough, you can see for yourself. In fact I think am one. But I am definitely against the 'just cry' concept introduced by some of Le Corbusier's former students — ambiguité. For instance Venturi and his school cultivated architecture attitudes expressing antics and even the grotesque. They are so-called post-modernist fashion styles which are to be found also in music. I don't trust their viability."

"The politico-administrative palace of Satu Mare, designed

by you, has an almost 10 meters high tower. Am I deduced from here that you are a representative of the monumental style?"

"The verticality of the building you have just mentioned is won step by step; there is nothing thought about it. And I don't like the word 'monumental' either. Here, in Romania, we have a better one, closer to the heart: it is called 'măiestrie' (great). Placed next to the architectural style of a building, its dimensions can be measured at first sight because they are human. Otherwise it would look like something grandiose whose meaning derives from form and is called megalomania. The Parthenon — a criterion of valuating architectural creation —

PEOPLE & IDEAS

have no problems about knowledge: the framework of their existence is perfect but immutable, stagnant."

"Your remark reminds me of anthropocentrism."

"By no means! Starting with Plato, followed by thousands of years later by Einstein, to say nothing of the contemporary scientists, beyond all the existing revelations, man admits he has hardly grasped at least some of the infinity of forms of the matter. And, if he does not know them, if he is still unable to decipher them, humanity has no right to claim to be the CENTRE OF THE UNIVERSE. Coming back to our bees and ants, the unchangeable framework of life is incapable of bringing on development. Among many arguments here is one that never fails: as against the stable silicon, the labile carbon with its great variety of forms gave birth to life. Unstable structures seem to lead to organized systems of the higher levels. And architecture, too, is obviously subject to mutation which can be positive but starts and ends by being negative."

"Depending on what?"

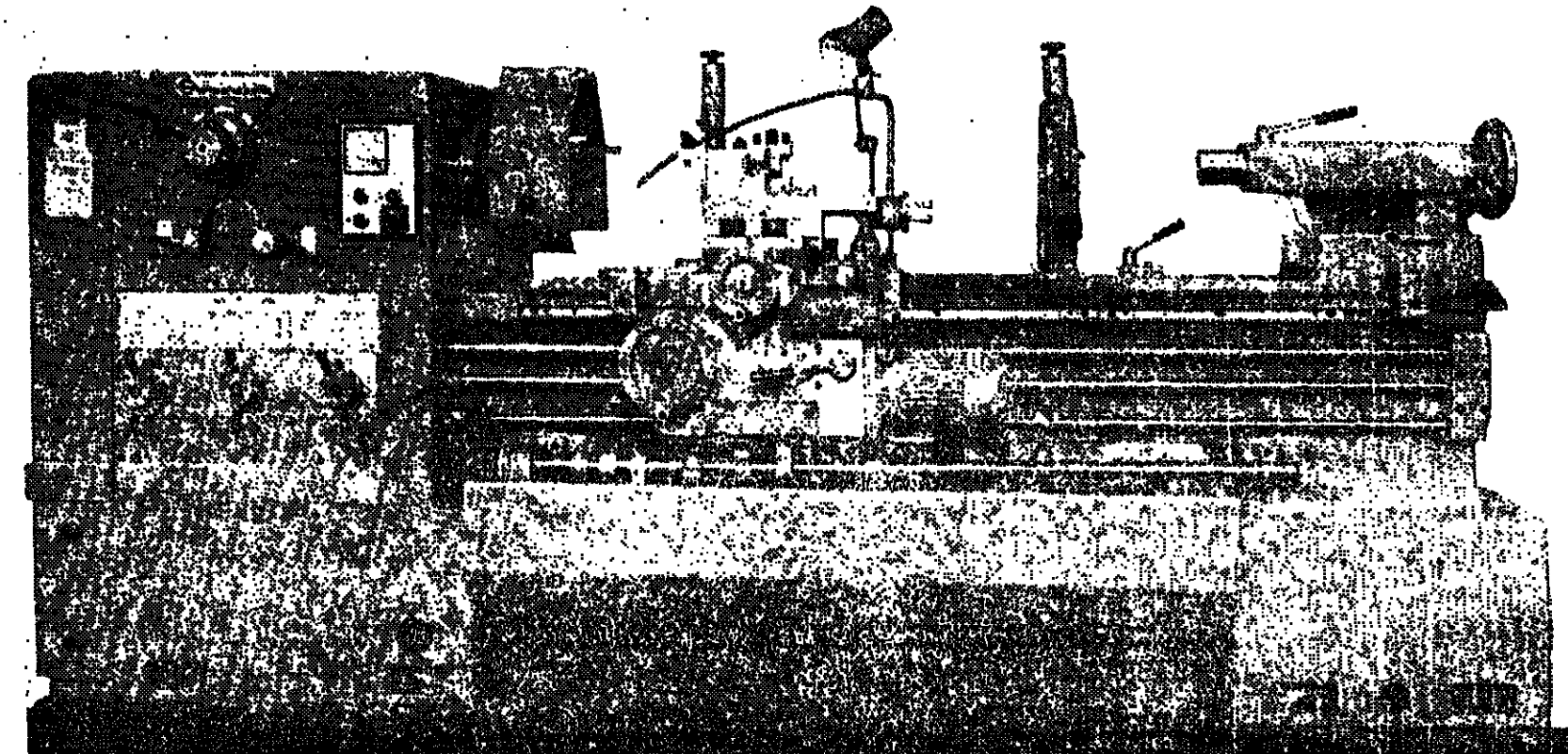
"It is closely related to entropy or non-entropy manifest in the world, in life, at a given moment. The place held by architecture is logical but also analogous; it has the opportunity of entering the metaphorical zone, when what we conceive and build draws us nearer to this stage of thinking — that is of living. Exceeding logic (in the sense of limitation) and objective architecture can discern the limit between 'a thing well done' and 'artistic creation'."



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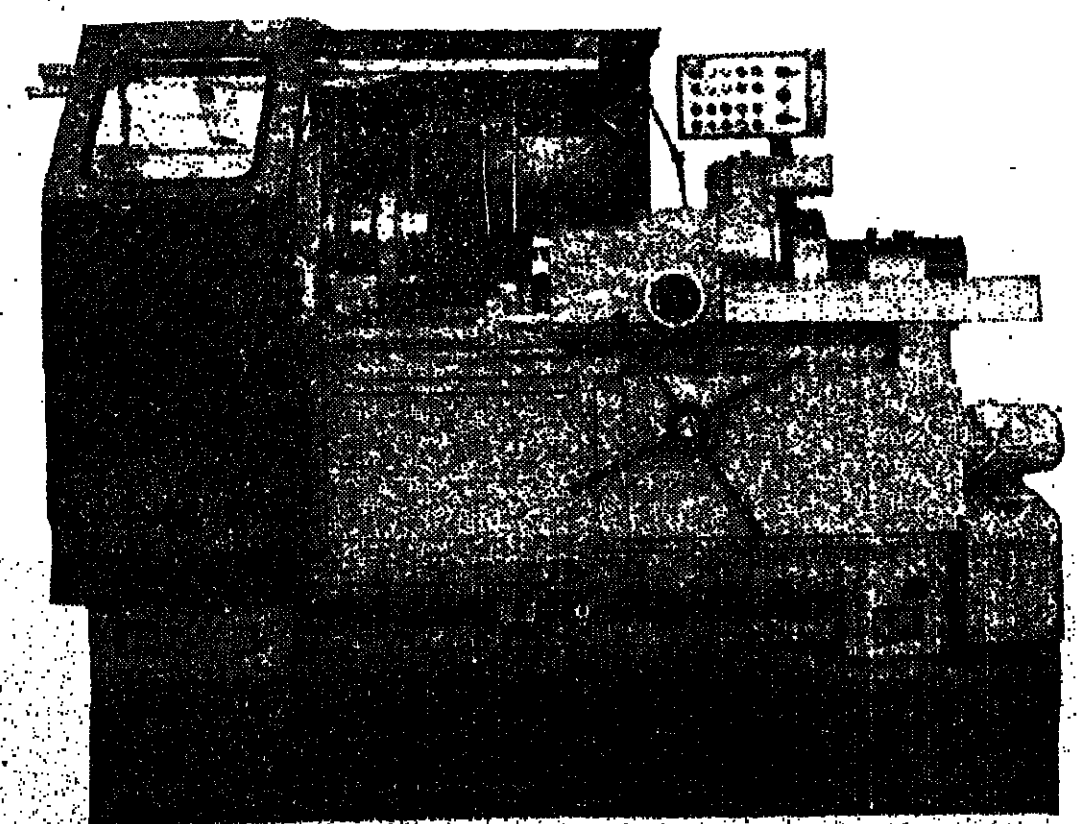
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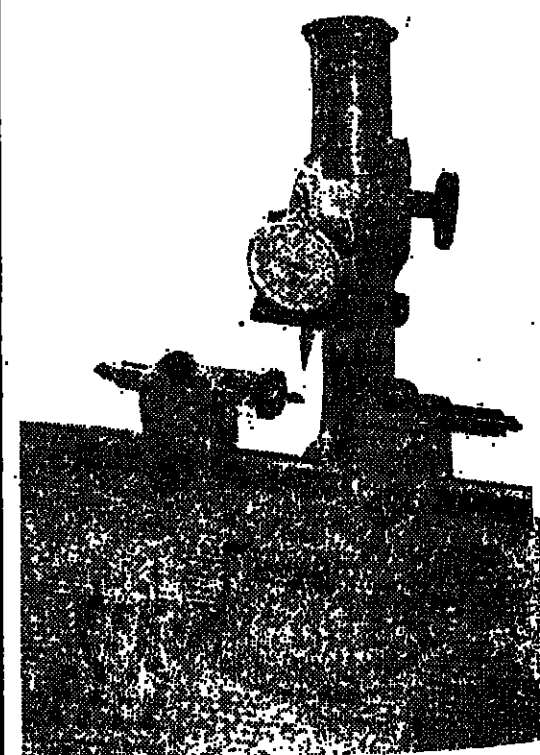
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● in-process sizing gauge for continuous exterior cylinder surfaces with one and two measuring points ● for continuous exterior surfaces and for continuous interior cylinder surfaces with two measuring points ● in-process sizing gauge for controlled grinding machines ● in-process sizing gauge for exterior diameters of narrow surfaces ● copying systems mounted on machine tools for processing through copying after a pattern.



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REMEMBER THE IMF TRADEMARK



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The main groups of products bearing the "CARME-SIN" mark — which are the object of the Bucharest Fine Mechanics Enterprise's production programme — are the following: sinter-carbide metal brazable tips and inserts for metal cutting; sinter-carbide metal inserts for mining tools; sinter-carbide metal inserts specific to the wood industry, building materials and extraction industry; products for drilling installations; dies for screws and nuts; dies for roll bearings; other types of products upon the foreign partners' demand.

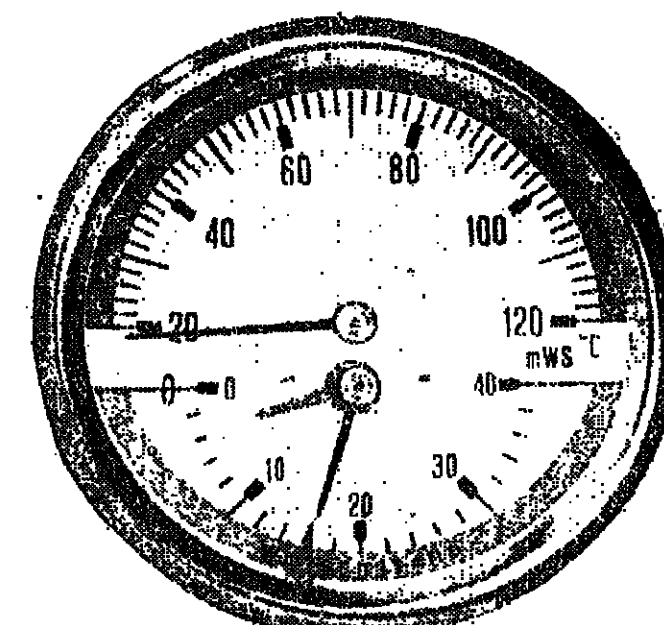
According to the concrete destination indicated by the end user, these products are executed out of the PKMG groups of carbide metal powder, after ISO international standards or according to other requirements specified in the order.

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uous binder of various shapes and sizes, with cubic boron nitride.

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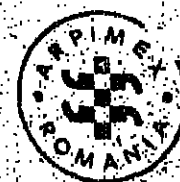
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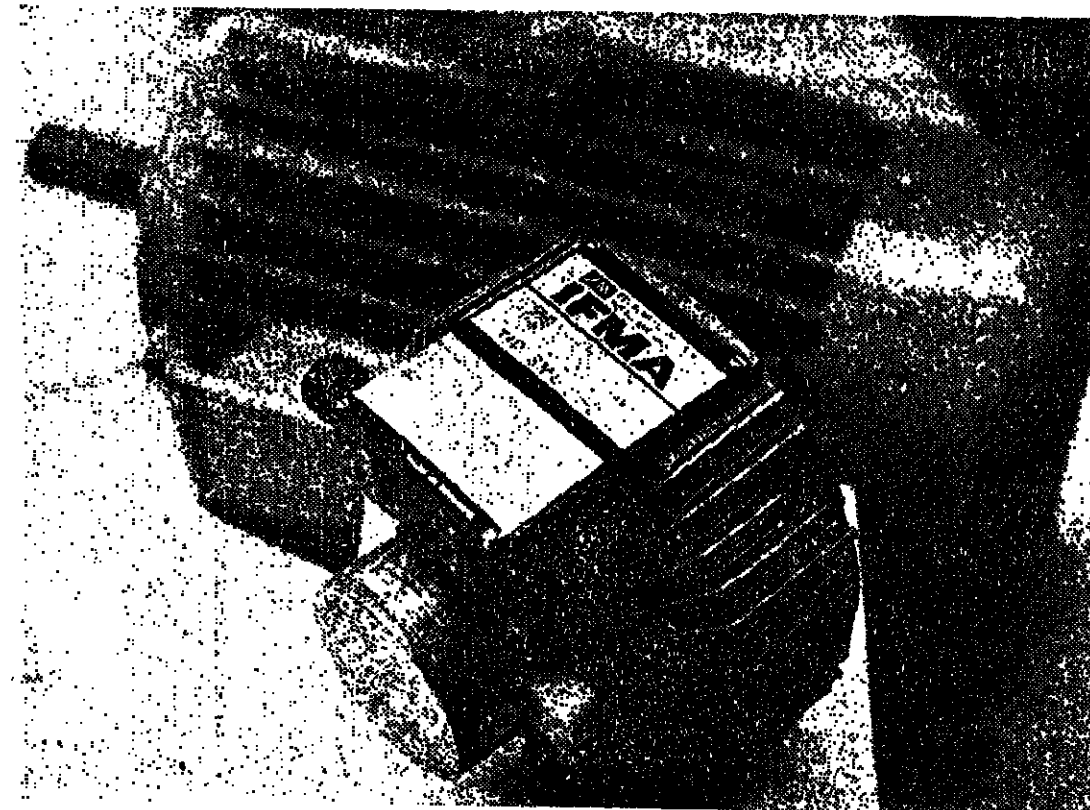
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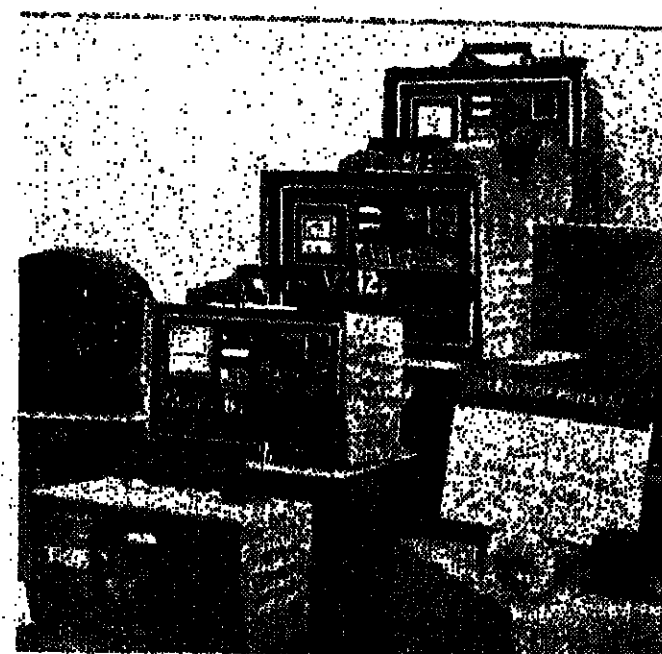
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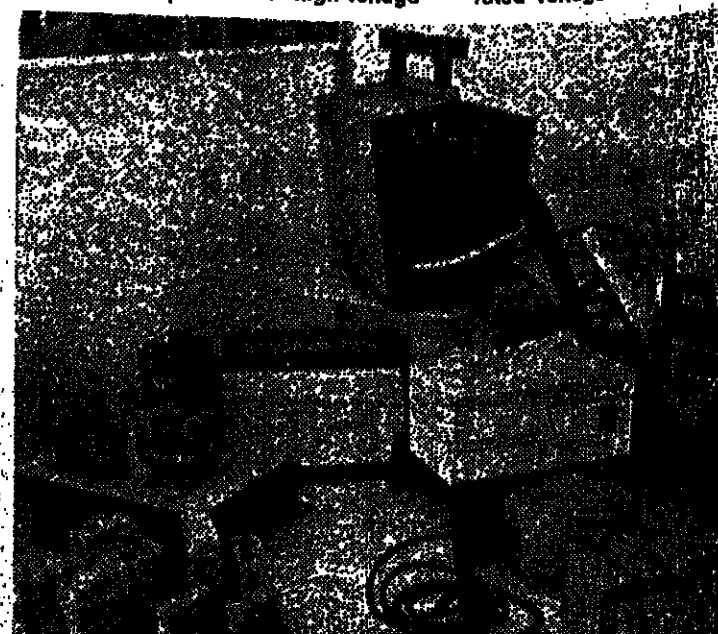
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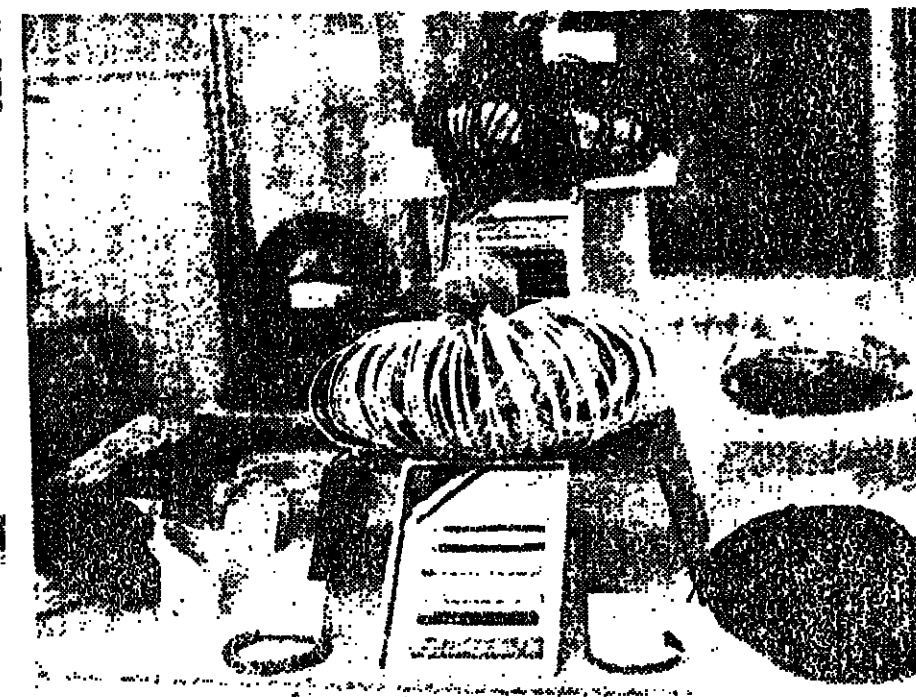
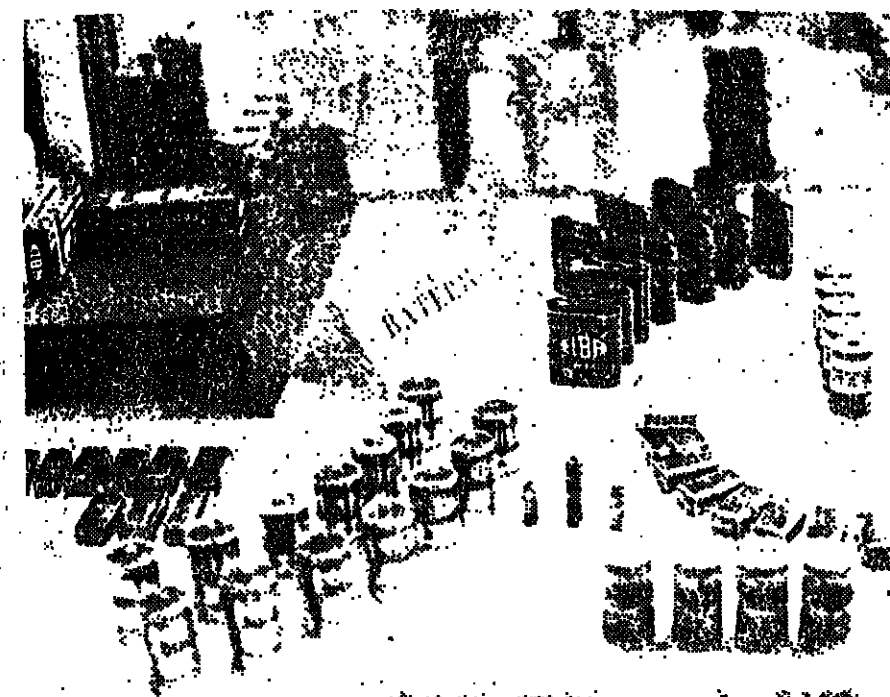


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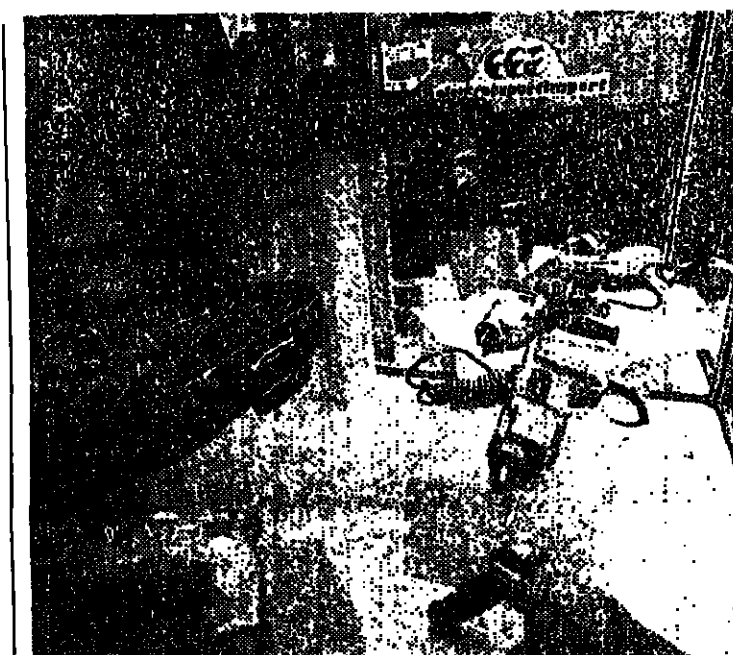
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TIRTS); 2. synthetic resins (type TIRTS)
rated voltage up to 35 kv, for
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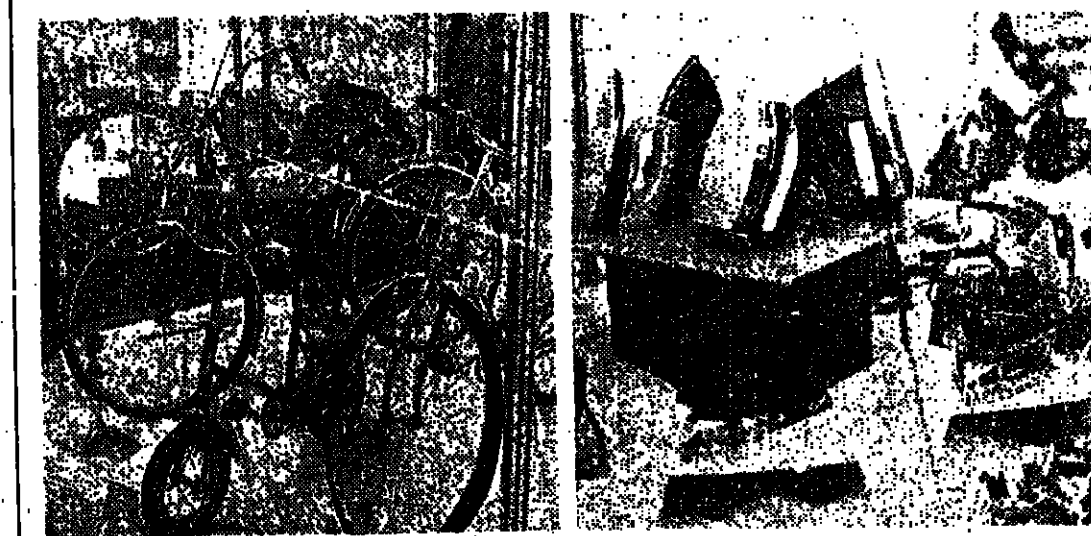


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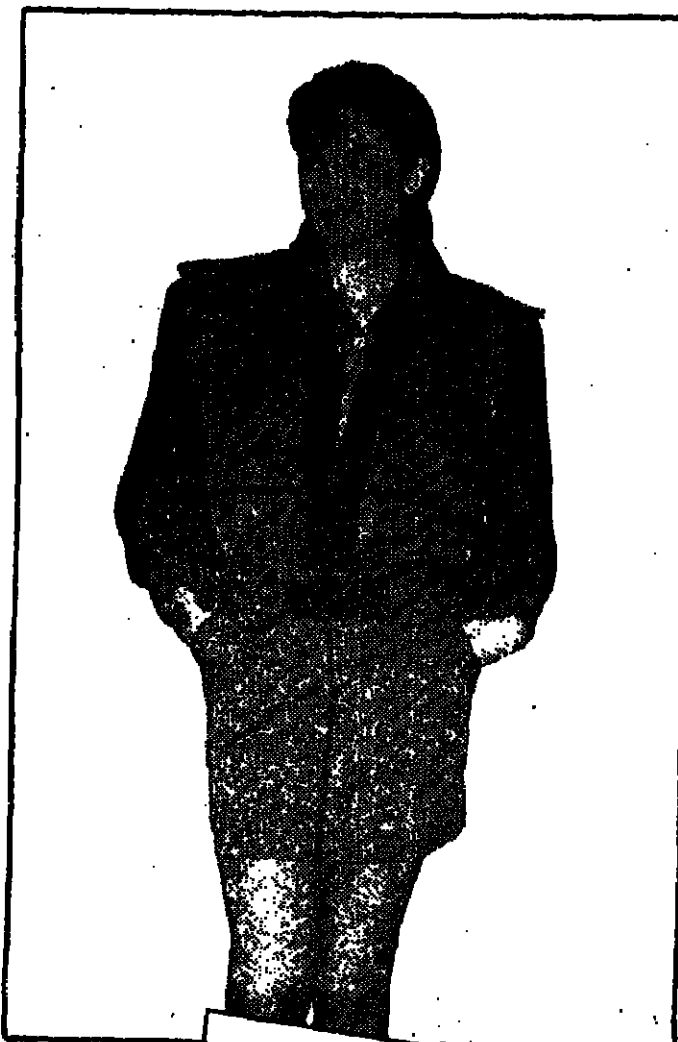


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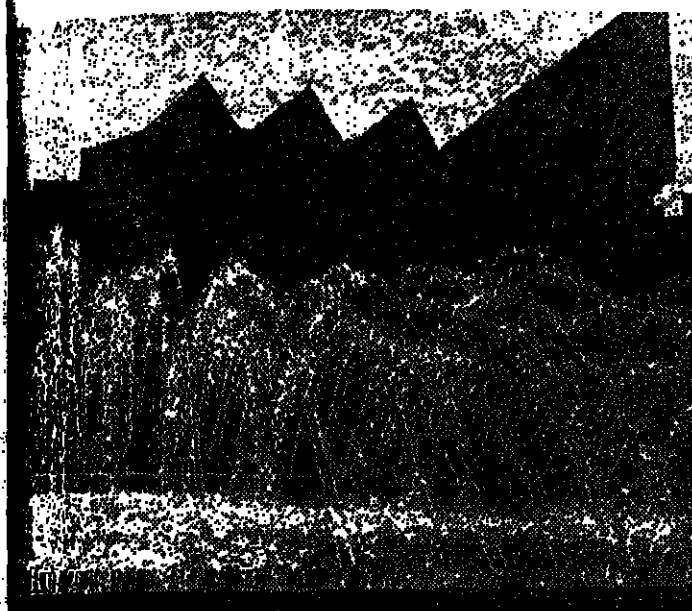
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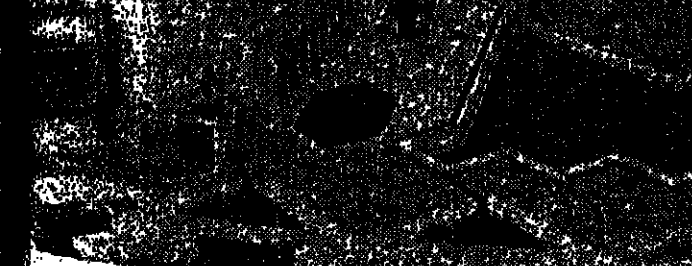
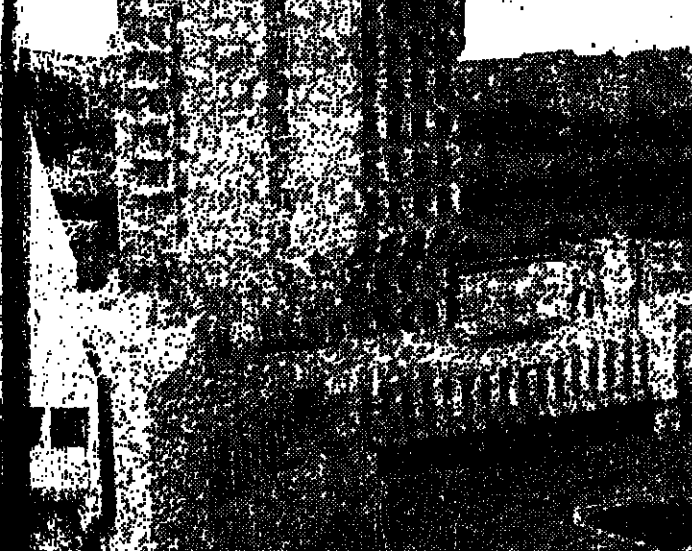
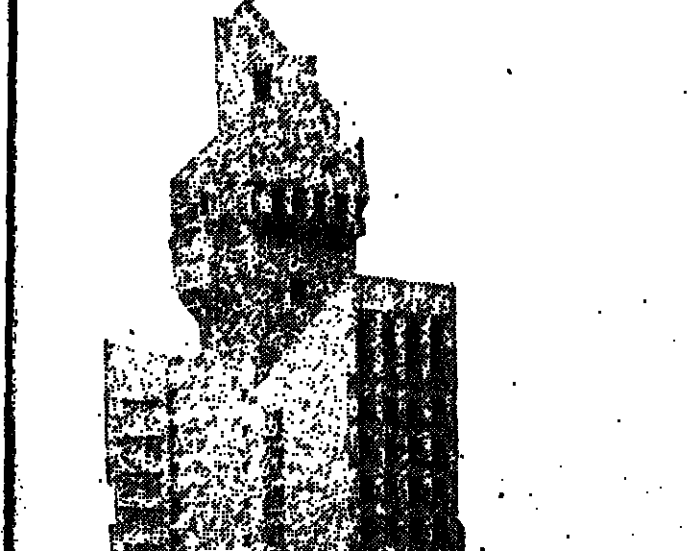
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illustrates, through its modern architecture designed by a
city leader by professor Nicolae Porumbescu (who granted us the
interview) a possible representation of the town of the future



preserves the human dimension I was talking about. We must admit that present architecture has also come to a kind of standstill. Coquetry with classic and modern (but canonized) styles, then the return to "period styles" reaching a strange type of eclecticism, are symptomatic. It's not the architect's fault. Some of them can fight and even win — these are exceptions! — by tenacity, heroism, detachment from their living selves and by professional holiness. But, generally speaking, architecture is in a state of confusion, because of humanity's chaotic searches and of contemporary man's estrangement from himself.

"And yet, can the architect of our days anticipate the image of the future town?"

"If we refer to the city of the end of this century, it will be the same as the present one, in other words, paraphrasing Le Corbusier, it does not comprise man's essential pleasure. It satisfies human soul only to a very small extent. As for the town of the 21st century we can hardly dare answer by verbal inventions. Questions concerning the future of architecture can be explained only through the choice made by humanity. The dinosaur disappeared because of the enormous quantity of consumed energy which nature refused to give them anymore. The dinosaur of this century are to be found in the crazy ambitions of microprocessors. Increasingly more voices are heard, frightened by the prospect of the so-called imminent catastrophe facing mankind."

"What is your attitude towards this catastrophe? Do you think it really is inevitable?"

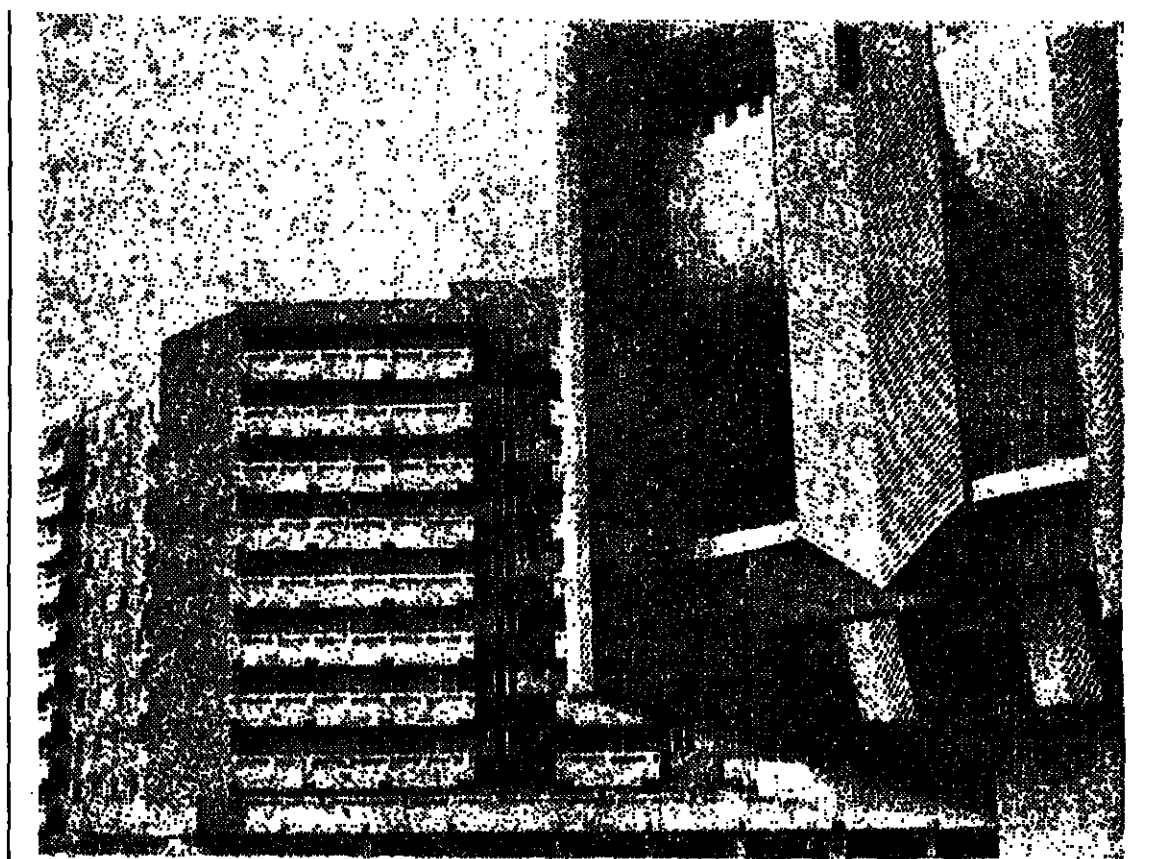
"Naturally, I'd prefer not to believe in it. But, as I have said, the future depends exclusively on the direction in which human energy will be channelled. And, implicitly, on the reasonable relationships between man and nature. An architect's profession is directly linked to the global organization of life. An artificial world, 'paved' with rubber grass cannot be accepted as a framework for the assertion of a viable architecture. Creation needs the generous communication among people, an ample openness towards the future of this communication. Fanatical, compromise solutions lead nowhere..."

"And yet, you yourself have opted for certain solutions. Can you give a concise definition of the option which has helped you find your expression in architecture, acknowledged as original in its best acceptance?"

"I could give many examples. Yet I shall confine myself to De La Falh, Barok and to our great George Enescu. In order to manifest themselves as geniuses they relied on the vigorous foundations of folk music; however they were not the slaves of the motifs of this kind of music, but through it they became universal creators. In a way, all the three were my professors. The transfiguration of rural architecture (not its imitation), suggesting nature's vi-

tal vibrations — for instance of wood — has been integrated quite smoothly in the urban landscape. My intimate belief is that mankind will learn (by an accepted constraint) to live a more sociable life; sincere communication among men will come into its lawful rights, determining an adequate behaviour. Developing the human interrelations will be expressed, in architecture included, in much more reduced but well made and temperate horizontal or vertical frames, like in music. If life is meant to endure, architecture will endure, too. The absurd was unmasked; Heidegger signalled it at the turn of the century. Chaplin illustrated it and Le Corbusier moved the existence of the absurd into figures. You cannot accept the term 'modern' only by minimizing myths and replacing them with a multitude of human manias. Constructive aims are fully served by the genius of contemporary science; nevertheless they have to be harmonized with the true level of renovation of social existence. Going back to Prigogine's school, I fully agree that dissipative structures are unconditionally related to their openness to the world they belong to. In fact, the open-shut law must govern also the social structure of the human existence. By adopting such a philosophical attitude (optimistic, isn't it?), it can be doubtlessly prolonged into one's occupation. Naturally it can also be absorbed by architecture.

VIONICA CIORBAGIU ■



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VIONICA CIORBAGIU ■

THE GEORGE ENESCU INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL



On May 3, 1955, when the great Romanian musician George Enescu passed away, the Grand National Assembly adopted the decision to set up an international festival meant to pay homage, every three years, to the one who was, as he himself put it, "five men in one: composer, violinist, pianist, conductor and professor". The first edition was held in 1958; there followed the editions of 1961, 1964, 1967, 1970, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1981 (staged one year in advance to mark George Enescu's birth centennial) and 1985.

The eleventh edition, scheduled for September 16-26 in Bucharest will include numerous events (some five or six daily), staged in six halls: the Romanian Athenaeum, the Radiotelevision Concert Studio, the Romanian Opera, the National Theatre, the Little Hall of the Palace of the Republic, and the George Enescu hall of the Ciprian Porumbescu Conservatoire. Below we shall try to present a summary of the festival's upcoming edition, by musical genres.

The George Enescu Philharmonic will give four concerts in the hall of the Romanian Athenaeum, all of them starting at 20:00 hours. On September 16, conductor Mihail Brediceanu, soloist George Brediceanu — piano (France); the bill includes Enescu, J. S. Bach, D. Scarlatti, and Liszt. On September 19, conductor Cristian Munteanu, soloist Cristian Munteanu — piano (the USSR) and Gavril Costea — flute, with a programme comprising Enescu, Tchaikovsky, Paganini, and Liszt. On September 21, conductor Cristian Munteanu, soloist Cristian Munteanu — piano (the USSR) and Gavril Costea — flute, with a programme comprising Enescu, Tchaikovsky, Paganini, and Liszt. On September 23, conductor Cristian Munteanu, soloist Cristian Munteanu — piano (the USSR) and Gavril Costea — flute, with a programme comprising Enescu, Tchaikovsky, Paganini, and Liszt.

The symphony orchestra of the Cluj-Napoca Philharmonic will give two concerts, one in the concert hall of the Radiotelevision, the other at the Romanian Athenaeum, both at 20:00 hours. On September 21, conductor Chom Manușir (Turkey), soloist Stefan Rubea — violin, with a bill including Enescu, Tchaikovsky, and Liszt. On September 23, conductor Chom Manușir (Turkey), soloist Stefan Rubea — violin, with a bill including Enescu, Tchaikovsky, and Liszt.

Besides the above mentioned symphony orchestras, several chamber orchestras will also perform at the Romanian Athenaeum: on September 20, 20:00 hours, the chamber orchestra of the George Enescu Philharmonic, conductor Nicolae Iliescu, soloist Alina Diaz — guitar (Venezuela), with a bill comprising Basarab, Sallier, Giuliani, Respighi; on September 22, 17:00 hours, Quatuor musical ensemble, conductor Aurelian Octav Popa, soloist Aurelian Octav Popa — clarinet, Dan Almasu — piano, Ion Ivan Roncea — harp, Iana Vaduva — violin, playing Enescu, Paganini, Haydn, Mozart, and Debussy; on September 23, 17:00 hours, Tescena orchestra of Bacau, conductor Ovidiu Balan and Ars Mundi orchestra of Craiova, conductor Modest Cichirdan, soloist Ludovik Kania — cello (Czechoslovakia), in a programme featuring Ion Dumitrescu, Grigoriu, Haydn, Mozart. In the concert hall of the Radiotelevision, on September 18, 17:00 hours, the conductorless chamber orchestra of the Philharmonic in Tigu Mures, soloist Alexander Rudin — cello and piano (the USSR), playing Enescu, Calkb, Haydn, Handel and on September 23, 17:00 hours, the early music chamber orchestra, "Musa Rediviva", conductor Ludovic Dack, in a programme including Enescu, Calkb, and Bach.

In the performance hall of the Radiotelevision, on September 23, 17:00 hours, Gabriel string quartet (Great Britain) will play Haydn, Dvorak, Britten, in the Little Hall of the Palace, on September 20, 18:00 hours, the brass quintet of Prague, with a programme comprising Gassoldi, Svec, Prokofiev, Tansinger, Otho, etc. On September 22, 19:00 hours, the flute, oboe, bassoon of Bacu will play Telemann, Haydn, Mendelssohn, and the

Among the Romanian artists present at the events occasioned by the 11th George Enescu International Festival there were also opera singer Maria Siliu-Nistor, conductor Ioan Contu and soprano Eugenia Moldoveanu (top), clarinet player Aurelian Octav Popa, conductors Emil Simon and Marin Constantin (middle), pianist Valentin Gheorghiu and conductor Cristian Munteanu (bottom).



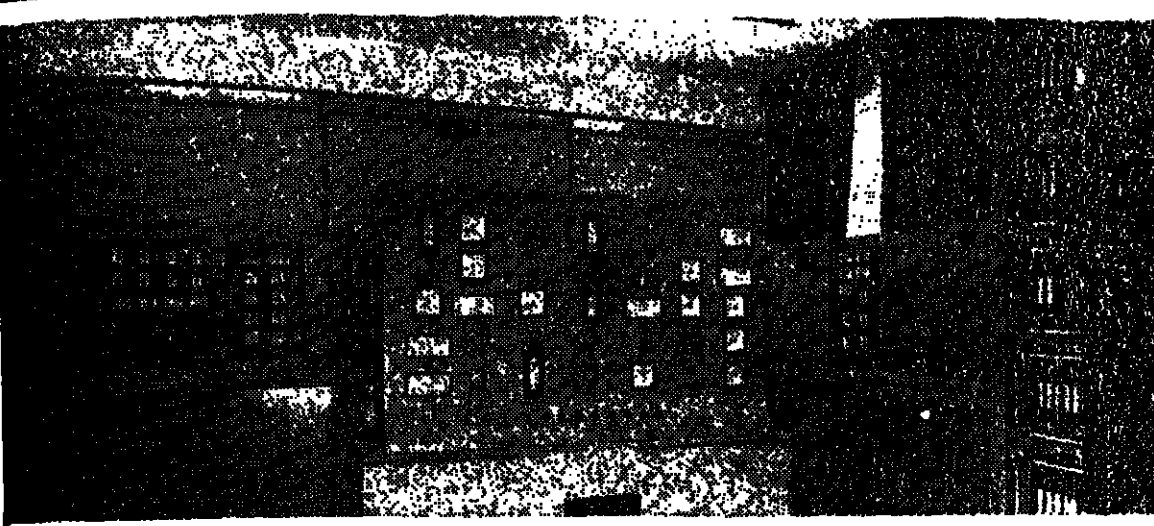
string quartet Serioso with a programme featuring Enescu, Beethoven, Mozart; on September 21, 19:00 hours, Forum string quartet will interpret pieces by Beethoven, Vanece, Gluck, and the wind quintet Concordia will play Prokofiev, Nielsen, Haydn. At the George Enescu hall of the Conservatoire, on September 18, 17:00 hours, Contralto trio (clarinet, piano, percussion) of Timisoara, playing Oiah, R. Gheorgescu, Ralu, Viora, Coulin and Triolet ensemble, conductor Sorin Lorescu, with a bill including Brindus, Gheorgescu, R. Lorescu, Clabann, Tulu; on September 18, 17:00 hours, Ars Nova ensemble of Cluj-Napoca, conductor Cornel Tarau, playing Taranu, Kohn, Marbo, Ionimencu, and the ensemble Archæus, conductor Liviu Dincescu, with a bill featuring Baklark, Krause, Ne-mescu, Dincescu, etc. On September 22, 17:00 hours, Symphonic ensemble, conductor Ion Dumitrescu, will interpret works by Montgomerie, Terevici, Janer, Dumitrescu, Gheorgescu, Arvan, and Contemporary music, conductor M. Spinel, will play Stravinsky, Fred Popovich, Cu-

17:00 hours, Ferdinand Klinda — organ (Czechoslovakia) playing Bach, Franck, Messiaen. On September 18, 11:00 hours, Alina Diaz — guitar (Venezuela) and on September 21, 17:00 hours, Andreu Melissner — organ (West Germany), with programmes including Bach, Haydn, Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

In the concert hall of the Radiotelevision, on September 17, 20:00 hours, Marius van Pausen — piano (the Netherlands), playing Beethoven, Anton Bruckner, on September 20, 17:00 hours, Maxim Fedotov — violin (the USSR), with a programme featuring Tchaikovsky, Handel, Beethoven, Ravel, Chausson, and Sukas De Falla.

In the Little Hall of the Palace, on September 20, 18:00 hours, the George Enescu evening; on September 23, 19:00 hours, George Enescu evening; on September 25, 11:00 hours, Nina Dancu — piano and Daniel Popovici — violin; at 19:00 hours, George Enescu evening.

In the performance hall of the Radiotelevision, on September 23, 20:00 hours, concert of solo from operas given by the Philharmonic of Ploiesti, conductor Petre Sărbănu, with solo singers.



The Vulcan enterprise of Bucharest is one of the oldest industrial areas of the Capital, turning out boilers of various types and sizes, for both needs of the Romanian economy and partners of different countries and continents.



SHIP EQUIPMENT AND COMPUTERS

The continuous growth of the shipbuilding industry, the increase of the complexity of propulsion installations and auxiliary equipment aboard modern ships — as well as their high automation imposed the need for competent, well-trained personnel able to make rapid decisions concerning the best functioning of motors and of the installations equipping the ship.

This desideratum, reflected by the harsh international marine laws on the professional training of crew members navigating on international waters, as well as the need to experiment and use the best strategies in exploiting aggregates and board installations with a view to reducing fuel and lubricants, determined the appearance of a complex equipment for instruction and training: the ship equipment simulator.

Such a simulator, the first of the kind made in Romania, was conceived by a collective led by eng. Nicolae Nicolaescu from INCE-TRANS, Bucharest. It has a structure gathering, in synthesis, installations equipping most ships belonging to Romania's Merchant Fleet. The ship equipment simulator is made of several modules located in two distinct compartments: a central control post, with desks provided with control installations for the ship's personnel, and the compartment reproducing the ensemble of machines and their functioning.

The complex equipment is mainly used for testing and training the ship's personnel in charge with exploiting and maintaining installations and aggregates aboard ships. Normal functioning conditions as well as malfunction conditions are simulated, so the mechanical officers may learn the right procedures, actions, in limit cases, which can generate accidents.

The ship equipment simulator is an automatic system recording errors of action. The simulator is controlled by a computer having the role to solve the equations of mathematical models of simulated installations, to monitor and record. Computation systems were made in collaboration with eng. Traian Ciobanu from the Computer Technology and Informatics Institute in Bucharest.

The ship equipment simulator is almost entirely manufactured with Romanian parts and is included within training preoccupations according to standards recommended by the International Maritime Organization.

C. IUNGU



A PERFECT INSULATION

As a solution to certain problems raised by contemporary construction technology, specialists incline towards one-layer insulation, towards insulating materials made of ceramic fibers for temperatures ranging between 500 and 1,200°C.

Relying on a patented invention the insulating materials enterprise of Vaslui started to manufacture such a new type of product called mocabit. It is a self-adhesive additive bitumen membrane replacing three layers of conventional insulation and having greater efficiency. Depending on its destination, mocabit is protected by polyester and polyethylene foils, paper or any other materials used as both protective and adhesive layers. A single 3-millimeter-thick layer of mocabit provides perfect insulation. This insulating material can be easily handled; before applying the foil on the surface, it has to be heated. Mocabit is very elastic and resistant in time, it does not unfasten, crack or putrefy.



EVERYTHING READY FOR SCHOOL

Everywhere in the country's towns and villages, book-shops and supermarkets have started to sell a rich and varied range of school supplies designed for a modern education, textbooks for primary schools and secondary schools, for vocational schools specializing in industry as well as uniforms for all ages and sizes of youths who begin the academic year on the 15th of September.

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HOUSING UNITS

Works have been finished on a new housing unit ensemble sited in the central part of Cornușeni town, accounting for 435 apartments.

The new ensemble of dwellings called Pictu de Georgehe Ghimghin-Dej town will comprise over 1,100 flats, benefiting from every possible facility necessary to the future inhabitants. This ensemble fits in line with the large MA Accepst and LE-estabil blocks of flats, now nearing completion.

Drăgănești housing dowry has been enlarged these days with an important cultural establishment: an open-air 1,000-seat amphitheatre raised in a beautiful natural setting, boasting a multipurpose stage.

Rimnicu Sărat, a settlement with old industrial and cultural traditions, has been expanded this year with a new ensemble of modern flats. The ground floor of each block contains food stores, light industry shops, book-shops, public-service units, etc. The photo below presents an architectural ensemble specific to the locality now in full swing of modernization.

THE ELEVENTH EDITION



Shortly before the inauguration of the George Enescu International Festival, I asked university professor Nicolae Călin, chairman of the Union of Composers and Musicologists, rector of the Ciprian Porumbescu Conservatoire in Bucharest, to convey to us some of his opinions.

"How do you assess the importance of the George Enescu International Festival in the context of Romanian cultural life?"

"A moment of great prestige and reference in the cultural and artistic life of the country, the George Enescu Festival is also a highly resonant event in the musical world, eloquently attesting to Romania's humanistic and artistic values, towards outstanding personalities whose names are engraved in the Romanian cultural history. Through its previous ten editions, staged in 1958, as well as the present one — the 11th — the George Enescu International Festival is a celebration of music marked by high valuation of Romanian and world culture, paying a tribute to the personality of George Enescu, the greatest Romanian composer, great violinist, pianist, conductor and organist, a prominent figure of the world music during the first half of this century."

"What will be the repertoire of the new edition?"

"The same as before, the present edition focuses on Enescu's creative and his music, including successions of the contemporary Romanian school of composition. A series of Romanian and foreign masters will interpret pieces of Romanian and world music during this event."

"Through its over 10 editions, the festival of opera and ballet played in six halls of the Romanian Athenaeum, the National Theatre, the Little Hall of the Palace of the Republic, and the George Enescu hall of the Conservatoire, will become a real capital of music, offering a broad audience, enjoying the festival with Romanian and foreign masters, a moment of high cultural elevation."



DECIPHERING CLAY

Earth, Water, Fire and... Talent. These are the primordial elements concerning to create a world. A world of ceramics. We are now in the town of Miercurea Ciuc (the seat of Harghita county), more exactly in the workshop of the Arta Harghitei cooperative. You should see the hands of ceramist Alice Mihalyhazi or of any of her colleagues in order to understand the birth of beauty: out of grace, craft and vocation. An evidence of it are the works of potter Victor Ciobolaru, ceramist Lavonta Kopacz, decorators Maria Daniel and Irena Fall, as well as all those working here, whose names would be impossible to list here: there are more than 200. Their common feature: they have overcome the status of simple craftsmen, becoming true artists. Their field: sealed ceramics.

What is sealed ceramics? The most authorized answer came from its creator, ceramist IMRE SANTILA. "It is a kind of ceramics created by sealing."

"All these youth working here have been my apprentices, the same as I had wandered the length and width of the



country, trying to steal the "secret" from every potter I met. And all these secrets led to my own secret which I called sealed ceramics and shared with my former pupils, now my fellow potters. It consists in the manner you approach tradition. Some take it as a canon. I myself have always considered that tomorrow's tradition takes shape today and therefore it should not be seen as something immutable, but, on the contrary, as something lively, inventive permanently in motion.

From the technical point of view sealed ceramics consists in the decoration of every object. Aesthetically, it is a plea for the new. The seals are as many symbols, easy to decipher: the sun, water, birds, plants, various animals.

Imre Santila has toured Europe with his exhibitions and his sealed ceramics decorate many interiors all over the world. Their charm opened their way.

MIRCEA STELIAN ■

In his Miercurea Ciuc studio, ceramist Imre Santila gives clay surprising bas-relief and sculptural forms, continuing an old tradition and laying the bases of a modern ceramics school. Top right and bottom: Palos rams, a creation of the Dobrogea research institute, and their ancestor from the Daco-Roman age, as shown by an archaeological document.



THE MUSEUM OF SHEEP AND SHEEP BREEDING

One of the melodies of the triumphal monument at Adamclous dedicated to one of the fiercest fights which resulted in the victory of the Roman troops shows a native driving a flock of sheep and goats. Therefore it was neither other elements of the natives' peaceful life, nor other local animals that impressed the respective ancient "chronicles" but precisely the sheep which, probably being very numerous and found everywhere, determined the one who wrote the history in hard stone to make them immortal.

Two millennia later at Constanta, where there is the most important research and production unit in this field — the Palas-Constanta Institute for goat and sheep breeding, research and production (having the role of coordinator of units located in other counties too), a few enthusiastic and passionate people thought of founding the first Sheep and Sheepbreeding

Museum in Romania.

"We started modestly, from a few photographs and objects belonging to doctor Sava Timaru, former director of the institute, whose name is linked with the development of the Miercurea Ciuc breed, well-known and unanimously appreciated for its special qualities and value. Miercurea Ciuc today's curator of the museum remembers." Dr. Stefan Mois, another passionate head of this establishment, added a few more items, so that we created a "first section": it is not too presumptuous to call it that.

From 1887 when the research institute was set up to the present, the museum also shows the researchers' concerns with developing new, especially valuable breeds, and displays of flocks from various regions of the country — Dobrogea, the Mures, Bistrita, Tulcea etc., illustrating sheepbreeding and grazing traditions and, in another room, presents the finished products, made by the Wool Integrated Factory in Constanta — the economic aspect of this occupation.

Among the most interesting exhibits of this original museum there are: a 100-year-old axo from Vrancea, the moulds of the ancient Dacian shepherds, by which the sheep were recognized by the shepherd's voice, the sheep's head, the sheep's tail, the sheep's skin and many others.

Of course, the museum will be enriched by other exhibits. For the merit and results obtained in the improvement of sheep and goat breeds, the superior capabilities of the biological potential, the ability of his wool and meat production, the adaptation to the economic value of the sheep, the high life of the sheep, the Agrarian Revolution, the permanent exhibition of the museum is organized in the best specimens of sheep and goat breeds.

A SOURCE OF HEALTH: SLĂNIC-MOLDOVA

The resort gained international renown thanks to its position — in a small mountain depression, at an altitude of 830 m surrounded by woody mountains — to its mild climate with fresh air, rich in various aerosols and negative ions, but especially thanks to the mineral waters of great therapeutic value.

The first springs (today the resort has 20 springs) were discovered in 1801 and used empirically, in the beginning, with obvious effects in digestive affections.

In 1868, the first villas and balneal installations appeared here. In the last decades, the resort has known an important development, modern hotels, of international standards being built and a treatment base equipped with balneology and physiotherapy pavilions, inhalators and other

mm, air humidity 70-80 percent, values maintained constant during the day. This saline atmosphere makes wonders especially in treating asthma.

Mention should be made that mineral water springs maintain their composition and concentration throughout the year, while a specialized medical staff applies modern scientific methods according to the existing natural factors and each patient's specific.

In Slănic Moldova, accommodations are made at Perla cure hotel which has its own treatment base, or in various comfortable villas, while meals including dietetic menus, are served at restaurants and boarding houses.

As recreation possibilities — besides sports grounds, shows at the House of Culture — we mention walks in the park at



VATRA DORNEI

Located in the north of Romania, in a mountain depression, sheltered from cold winds, at an altitude of 803 m, Vatra Dornei balneal resort is interesting for its mineral waters, but also for the beauty of the area, woody mountains and hills. The park alleys with century-old trees climb toward the peaks of the Calimani Mountains, turning into mountain paths. From place to place, picturesque wood kiosks, meant for rest, welcome you to stop and breathe the fresh, clean air of the fir forests and admire the squirrels which, almost tame, use to eat nuts from the visitors' palm.

Vatra Dornei is a mountain resort. The climate is cool, with rain falls, a snow layer maintained 120 days per year, an important fact for practicing winter sports. Nevertheless, the climate is mild, devoid of cold winds and storms, and most days are calm, inviting to walks and trips.

The spa has mineral water springs and the main balneal establishments, but the area of carbonated water sources extends a lot around the spa. There are 37 table mineral water sources at Vatra Dornei, Polana Stămpol, Polana Negri, Dornigara, Neagra Sarului, etc. waters with a pleasant taste, also collected abroad.

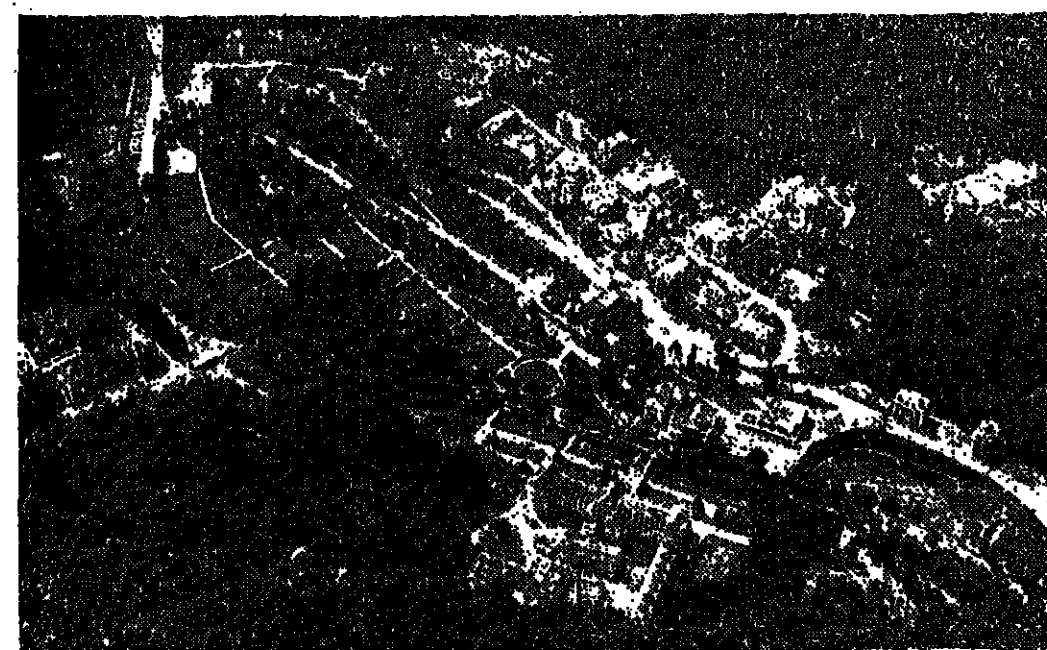
The springs captured at Vatra Dornei with carbonated, ferruginous, bicarbonated, acidic, calcium, magnesium, chlorides waters and a mineralization

varying between 1.2-2.4 percent are used in internal and external cure for the following ailments:

- Cardiovascular system affections: myocardial infarction (after convalescence), ischemic cardiopathy, valvulopathy, arterial hypertension, varicose veins with peripheral circulation disturbances, sequelae after phlebitis, atherosclerosis.

- Affections of the locomotor apparatus: degenerative rheumatism, articular rheumatism, neurologic diseases, post-traumatic affections. Two modern treatment bases function in Vatra Dornei with therapeutic methods like: tub baths with heated mineral water, mud packings and baths (mud discovered in the surrounding area is used), electrotherapy, hydrotherapy (plant baths, douches, massage) kineotherapy, medical fitness, sauna.

After treatment, a walk on the park's alleys or by skiff to Dealul Negru peak (1,300 m high), practicing one's favorite sport (tennis, volleyball, chess), a visit to the ethnographic museum of the Bucovina Ethnographic Museum ensure a pleasant vacation. Various trips are also organized by bus to the famous medieval monasteries and the ruins of Moldavian cities, while in winter, surrounded by a fairy-tale like landscape, you can practice your favorite winter sports.



installations for respiratory therapy, motels for treating peripheral vascular diseases, etc.

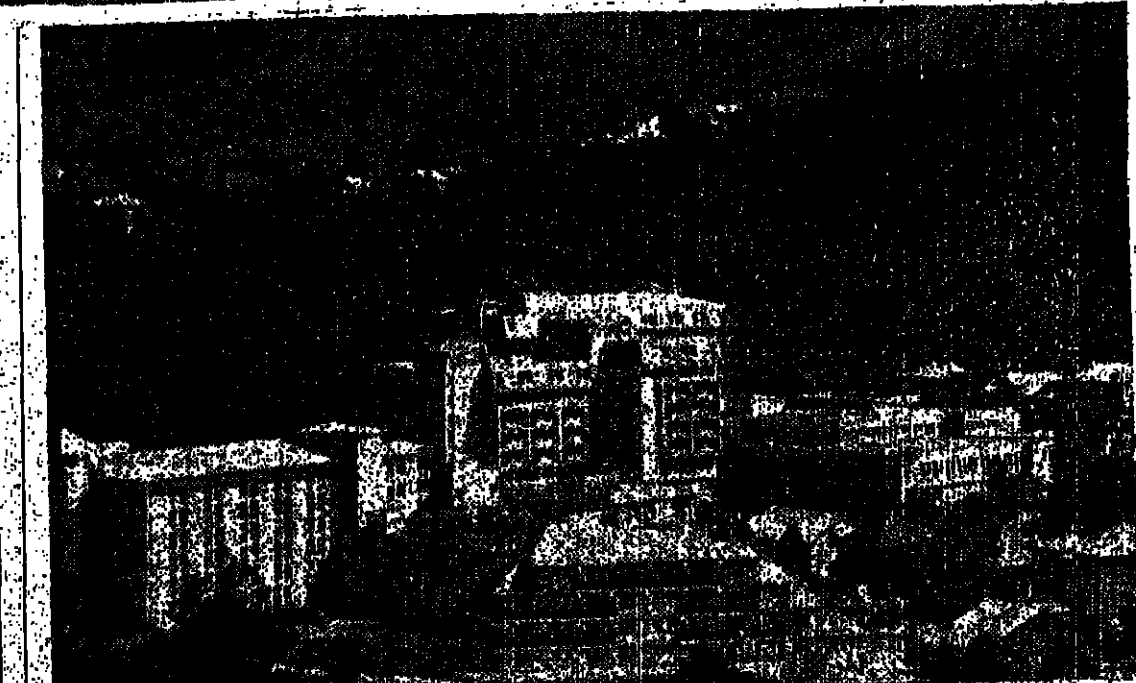
The spa is specialized in the following therapies:

- The treatment of digestive disorders and those of annex glands: chronic gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, chronic colitis, biliary dyskinesia, cholecystitis, nutrition and metabolic disorders (diabetes mellitus and obesity).

- Treatment of respiratory affections: chronic bronchitis and tracheitis, pulmonary emphysema, pharyngitis, laryngitis, etc. Special attention is paid to bronchial asthma. Besides the usual treatment methods in respiratory affections patients also benefit by the underground sanatorium at Tigru Oena Saline, in the vicinity of the resort. There were set up treatment cabins where the temperature is 18°C, the atmospheric pressure 730

leys with torpedoes, or in the area of mineral springs, on both banks of the Slănic river. A winding road, made of 387 stone steps climbs through the forest to a belvedere. Another road leads to the Slănic cascade, a wonderful waterfall in whose vicinity there is a restaurant. Various longer trips are organized to the famous Moldavian monasteries and other towns in this picturesque area.

Slănic Moldova Balneal resort with its turn-of-the-century and modern architecture, its multiple treatment possibilities for various digestive affections, and Vatra Dornei spa are presented in this page by several albums of postcard pictures.



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A PERMANENT DESTINATION SLANIC MOLDOVA BALNEAL RESORT

Many of those who once spent their holidays or underwent balnear treatment at Slanic Moldova return there as if to a source of health.

What lies behind the fame enjoyed by this spa both in this country and abroad? Maybe the health-giving mineral waters. Maybe the original sanatorium set up in the salt mine near Tirgu Ocna. Maybe the extremely picturesque landscape, the pleasant climate or the long-acknowledged hospitality of the hosts.

The answer provided by balneologists and tourism organizers confirms all these

hypotheses. Successfully treated here are disorders of the digestive tract and the annex glands, of the hepatobiliary ducts, of the kidneys and the urinary ducts, of the respiratory ducts, otorhinolaryngological affections, nutrition and metabolism diseases, peripheral neurological and posttraumatic diseases.

The modern fitted hotels and rest houses, the hosts' permanent concern with serving you tasteful and consistent meals are further arguments prompting you to choose this resort for your holidays.

AN INVITATION TO VATRA DORNEI

A balneal spa opened all round the year, sited in the northern part of the country, at an altitude of 800 m. A subalpine climate, with the encircling mountains cushioning it against northern and north-western air currents.

Natural treatment factors: springs of carbonated and bicarbonated waters, ferruginous, magnesian, oligometallic and thermal mineral waters.

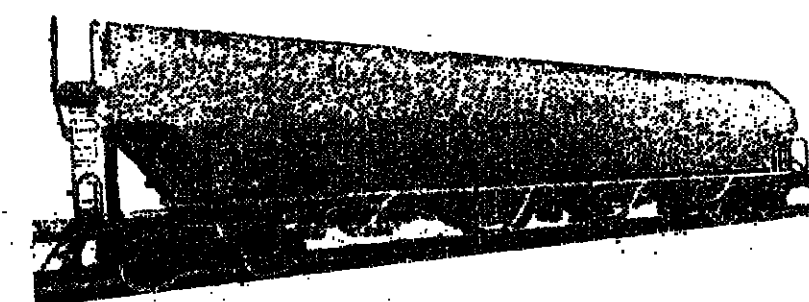
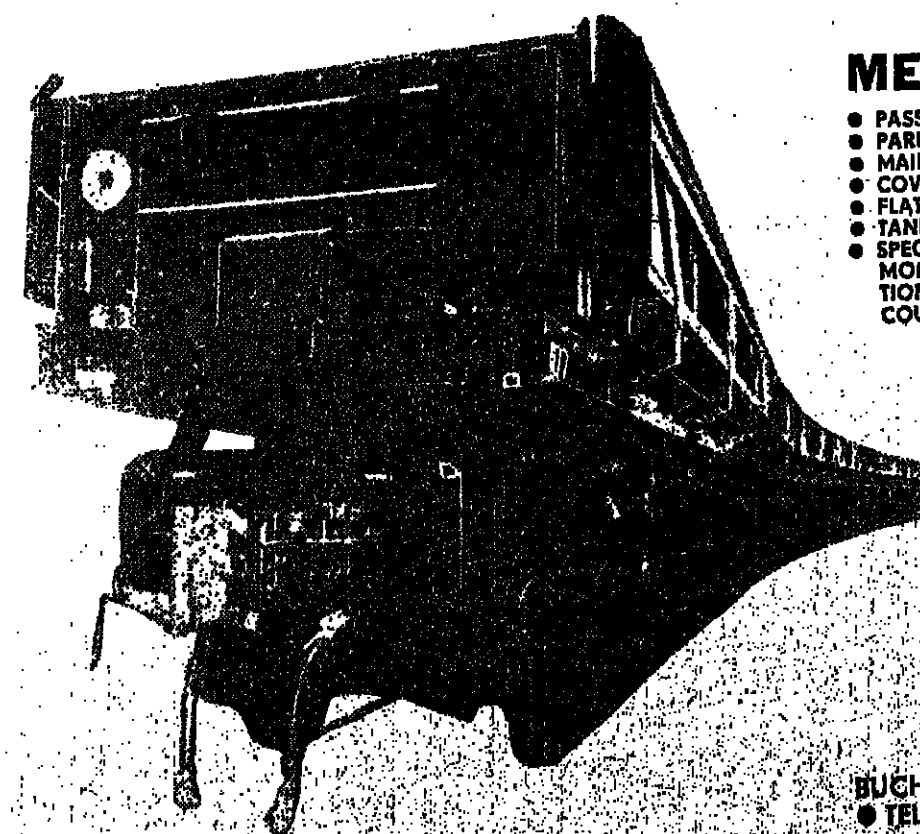
Therapeutic indications: affections of the

cardiovascular system, affections of the locomotive system (degenerative and biarticular rheumatic, posttraumatic, peripheral and central neurological affections).

Treatment installations and methods: installations for hot baths with mineral waters, for mud baths and packs, installations for physiotherapy, pneumotherapy, phytotherapy, buvettes with mineral water for internal treatment, moieties, medical gym halls.



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